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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The greatest enemy of the Mississippi levee system is the crawfish.

The reaction from steam to sail craft in Great Britain is still going on, and at an increasing rate.

At present Sweden supplies Norway with the greatest proportion of farm implements, value $13,000,000, while the United States comes next with a value of $23,000.

A Grand Jury in Chicago failed to indict a faith curer (the patient having died) on the ground that if any one wanted to submit to the faith cure of Christian science it was nobody's business but his own.

The St. Louis Star-Sayings alleges that "during the year 1890 one in every sixteen of Chicago's population was charged with crime. That is to say, there were 62,250 arrests in that year, and the population is figured at one million."

It has been estimated that 25,000 horses are employed in the metropolitan carrying trade in the city of London; their value is $4,250,000; the cost for food alone is $1,500,000. A rule prevails for foraging the horses on six cents an inch per week—that is a horse costs as many twenty-five cent pieces a week as it stands hands high.

Richard Gird is probably the largest individual grower of sugar in the world. He has 50,000 acres of ground surrounding Chino, Cal., and this year will have 40,000 acres of it in beets. He is under contract to raise all the beets that are required for the beet sugar factory at Chino. His contract requires him to raise 5000 acres of beets next year, and the same average the following year.

The amount of whalebone taken annually does not now much exceed 200,000 pounds. The largest part of this is taken by the whalers sailing out of ports on the Pacific coast. A few years ago the amount taken reached as high as 500,000 pounds annually, and in some years it went up above these figures. The price has gone up from 50 cents a pound to $6 wholesale. This immense advance, says a San Francisco paper, saves the whale fisheries of the North Pacific and the Arctic.

Paris Anarchists are now diligently cultivating the art of dining for nothing. Bands of them, it is said, now enter eating houses, call for substantial repasts, dispatch them and refuse to pay the bill. When the landlord remonstrates these "free diners-out" threaten to blow up his establishment with dynamite and most of the bonifaces give in thorough fear of meeting Very's fate. This kind of free-booting is called l'estampage in Paris, and, like most other things Parisian, it is highly artistic.

Attention has recently been drawn to a peculiar feature of the Australian statute book. This is their land-title system, under which the owner of land can surrender his title papers to the state for examination, and if the authorities find them correct a registered and guaranteed title is issued to him, on payment of a charge fixed by the statute. In this country, notes the New York Sun, a similar service is performed, though not with the same official authority, by the title-guarantee companies which have sprung up within the last ten or fifteen years. This is a matter of private enterprise merely.

Oregon is a state where many farms are irrigated, there being 3150 farms that are irrigated in the sixteen counties in which irrigation is practiced. The total area of these farms is over 250,000 acres. The first cost of water right in 1890 was $4.64 per acre on the average, and irrigation on the average increased the value of the land $38 52 per acre. The average annual cost of water is ninety-one cents per acre. The figures of range stock for Eastern Oregon show 263,581 cattle, 94,469 horses and 1,170,116 sheep. In 1890 there were no inmates of juvenile reformatories in the state, and the convicts numbered only 360. The total debt of the city of Portland is not excessive, being but $700,000.

The King of Siam recently cut the first turf for the new railroad at Bangkok. The minister of public works read a short address, to which the king replied, and then the King, taking an ivory handled spade, thrust the silver blade into the turf, which he transferred to an ebony wheelbarrow. The Crown Prince trundled the wheelbarrow along a carpeted track about thirty yards in length, followed by the King and the royal family and the assembled guests. The turf when removed from the ebony wheelbarrow was sprinkled with consecrated water from a golden ewer by four priests. The national anthem was played, and that ended the ceremony.

Treasures.

Don't lose courage; spirit brave
Carry with you to the grave.

Don't lose time in vain distress;
Work, not worry, brings success.

Don't lose hope; who lets her stray
Goes forlornly all the way.

Don't lose patience, come what will;
Patience oft times outruns skill.

Don't lose gladness; every hour
Blooms for you some happy flower.

Though be foiled your dearest plan!
Don't lose faith in God and man.

—[Womankind.

Found by an Umbrella.

BY FREDERIC HOWE MARION.

I went down to the Balms at Riverville one summer. I had been very hard at work all winter, and my physician said that a week's rest would do me good. The Balms was my uncle's place, and we were having fine, open weather that month.

It was strange, having nothing to do after being so long actually driven with work. I had Herod, my dog, with me, a great English stag-hound. Herod and I used to take long walks through the open country. We used to go strawberrying and botanizing a little. We did some hunting and a bit of fishing, I believe, during that first week. Meanwhile, I was physically recruiting very rapidly.

I don't think there is a lovelier place anywhere than Riverville. It stands upon a hill, you know, and its orchards, white with bloom in May, slope down to the river which encircles it. The river is excellent, both for boating and fishing. The hillsides are spangled with flowers, violets, harebells, anemones, everything pretty I ever heard of growing wild. The twenty houses which constitute the place are mostly those of gentlemen's country-seats. Now I think of it, there is a poor hut or two, but they are overrun with vines, and are picturesque. As I look back upon Riverville it seems more like a beautiful picture I have seen upon a canvas than an actual place.

Well, the second week of my stay had nearly passed. I began to realize it must [illegible] contemplate somewhat ruefully certain distasteful tasks before me. My little dull office, with its ledgers and papers, its dust and din, and musty documents, seemed like a tomb.

But not wishing to be more miserable than was necessary, I whistled to Herod, and we sallied forth into the pure sunshine. I went forward to my favorite seat. It was a fallen tree at the edge of the little cave formed by the circling bank of the river.

As I sat here, in solitude, a boat came gliding down stream. It was rowed by a slender female figure. As I sat at my post of observation, a fair face was turned gently upon me, and I beheld a beautiful blonde with heron plumes in her hat.

In realizing the beauty of the face, I did not see that there was in it a sharp anxiety and appeal. But the next moment I was electrified by a shrill scream. The young woman had risen to her feet, and threw up her hands, as the wherry swamped beneath her. But I saw her in the water and tore off my coat.

But there was no need of my assistance; Herod had already leaped into the river. His great head went sailing through the circling water to the spot where the terrified girl struggled. It was not thirty seconds before her arms were around the dog's neck.

"Lightly! hold him lightly!" I shouted, "or you'll drag him down!"

At the same time Herod shook himself loose from one of her clinging hands. She must have been more spent than I thought, for the other hand unclasped also, and the golden head went under the waves.

"Save her! save her!" I shouted frantically.

The dog dived and brought her up again. He came swimming toward me.

He held her firmly by a sleeve of her dress. I observed that her face floated out of the water. I enthusiastically encouraged him. I saw, before he reached the bank, that his burden was quite senseless.

I relieved him at the water's edge. The noble brute lay down, panting. I I carried the unconscious girl up the bank, and laid her on the grass.

I watched her for a moment. Not an eyelid quivered; her breast did not stir with the breath of life. Spreading my coat over her and saying to Herod, "Watch!" I ran across the fields in shirt sleeves for assistance.

Arriving at the Balms, I shouted to the hired man leaning on the gate-post:

"Harness a horse into the chaise!" Then rushing to the kitchen, I frantically ordered "Hot water and blankets!"

Finally, encountering my respected uncle in the sitting-room, I laid violent hands upon him.

"Why, John—what the duse—"

"Come, come!" I entreated. "A young lady is drowning!"

"Where?"

"Over here—under the pines—by the bank of the cove," I panted, disconnectedly. "Come, come!"

All amazement, he followed me. Arriving at the stable I thrust Enoch aside—most unceremoniously, for his customary leisurely manner particularly exasperated me at that moment—finished harnessing the gray into the vehicle, jumped in, motioned my uncle after me, and whipped the animal all the way down the hill.

"John, I think you are crazy," mildly remonstrated Uncle Lemuel.

I made no reply, for we had reached the spot.

As I stepped out of the chaise, Herod came leaping upon me.

"Where—" I commenced, looking silently around. My patient was gone.

My uncle gazed at me inquiringly. I think I must have looked foolish.

"I should like to know what you are looking for, John?"

"Looking for?" I exclaimed, beginning to get angry. "You think I'm a fool, I suppose, but I tell you there was a girl here; she was drowning, and the dog pulled her out of the water. She was quite insensible, and I laid her here myself. Now she is gone!"

"So I see," coolly replied Uncle Lemuel. "Well, how did it happen?"

"She was in a boat."

"What boat?"

"It swamped."

Uncle Lemuel whistled and put his hands in his pockets. I began to doubt myself if there had been any reality in the scene which had so excited me. Had I not been dreaming? At that moment Herod shook the water from his thick coat all over me.

"Look at the dog," I began.

"What is that he has there?" interrupted Uncle Lemuel.

Herod had lain down with his forepaws upon some small, white object. I went to examine it. It was a linen handkerchief.

"See here!" I cried, in exultation. "He is watching her handkerchief now."

Then I looked for a name, and found it "Aster Grey." Uncle Lemuel began to look convinced as I showed it to him. But he said:

"There are no Greys in Riverville that I know of."

We re-entered the chaise and drove mare slowly homeward. So ended the episode, and so ended, upon the next day, my stay at Riverville.

I returned to the city and plunged into hard work, mental activity and steady application. Before another spring my energies were rather drained.

I should have forgotten the episode at Riverville, perhaps, if the girl had not been so beautiful. As it was, the face sometimes haunted me. It was the kind of beauty that suited me—fair, noble, and serene in character, I wanted some one to love, and I was sorry that I had lost Aster Grey.

One spring evening, after a harassing day's work, I left my office and hailed a horse-car to take me up town. It was raining heavily.

After I had entered the car I found that I had left my umbrella behind me. My rooms were beyond the extreme route of the car, and some ten minutes' walk from the stopping place—long enough to drench me to the skin, as it was coming down then. Accordingly I made up my mind for a ducking, and we proceeded.

Gradually, as we approached the end of our way, the car was almost empty. When nobody was left but myself and a small boy at the other end of the car I espied an umbrella lying on the seat beside me.

"Is this your umbrella, boy?" said I.

"No, sir," said he.

I reached forth my hand, took it, and jumped out at the corner of my street. I cannot say that I had a spasm of conscience in so doing. I had had too many umbrellas of my own appropriated, and it was evident that the article had been forgotten by its owner, who would never have seen it again if I had not appropriated it. But I noticed, as I walked along, that it was a remarkably neat little affair, with an ornate handle.

And when I got home I found a plate upon the handle, and the plate was marked "Aster Grey, 79 S—— street."

Of course, I considered it my plain duty to return that umbrella promptly to its owner. The next evening I rang at 79 S—— street. I asked to see Miss Grey. She came fair and gracious.

I was emboldened to claim her former acquaintance. She looked mystified, as was quite natural, since she never remembered to have seen me before. When I recalled the incident of her danger at Riverville she told me that when she glanced toward the shore she was too much frightened at the peril she was in to distinguish any features or appearance. She knew nothing from the moment the boat sank beneath her. When she recovered consciousness she was alone on the bank, with the big dog over her. When she arose to her feet the dog seemed unwilling to have her go. By leaving him her handkerchief she managed to get away. She was visiting a family with whom my uncle had little acquaintance, and left Riverville the next day.

I spent a pleasant evening, telling her of other exploits of my brave Herod. I spent other pleasant evenings with her, and asked her—only that—to let me love her.

She not only promised that, but to love me. And now she is my dear little wife, found by an umbrella.—[New York Weekly.

Jerked Beef as a Steady Diet.

Everywhere in Brazil jerked beef is an important article of food. Immense quantities of it are exported from Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, and it is stated that not less than 30,000 tons of it are annually brought into Brazil. Think of it—30,000 tons a year of that leathery, indigestible substance consumed by this scanty population. It furnishes the staple food for plantation laborers and for the lower classes in cities. Indeed, it may be called the Brazilians' national dish, for it is as omnipresent on every table, at least twice a day, stewed with beans and grease and garlic, as the frejoles of Mexico or the rice of China. Another great delicacy hereabout is bacalao (codfish), as highly esteemed among the Brazilians as partridge, planked shad and terrapin in the District of Columbia. At least 100,000 of codfish are annually sent to Brazil from the United States and Nova Scotia, and the people are so fond of it that the fresh fish of their own rivers are entirely ignored for "bacalao," which is a feature of every banquet, as indispensable as roast turkey at a New England Thanksgiving. But when prepared in Portuguese fashion and served on the festive board the Yankee that caught it would never recognize his own cod-fish, so begreased and begarlicked is it, and turned a rusty red by the addition of strange condiments and served with yams and cabbage and goodness knows what else, in one abominable ollapodrida, which once smelled can never be forgotten.—[Washington Star.

The French Spoliation Claims.

The French spoliation claims arose as follows: In the revolutionary war the United States guaranteed to France the security of her West Indian colonies, and when the war between France and England broke out toward the end of the century the United States was unable to make good the agreement. On the contrary it issued a proclamation of neutrality. On this the French retaliated by capturing American merchant vessels and fighting American warships as though they had been English. The United States claimed $20,000,000 damages for these outrages. The French Republic claimed $280,000,000 damages suffered because the United States had not carried out its guaranty. The dispute was settled by each country agreeing to settle the claims of its own citizens against the other. The American sufferers by the depredations of the French warships had thus to look to Congress for reimbursement of their losses. They followed the matter up from 1800 to 1884, securing thirty-eight reports of committees admitting the validity of the claims and recommending payment. Nothing was done till 1884, when it was provided that the claimants might sue the government in the court of claims, but added that "nothing in this act shall be construed as committing the United States to the payment of any such claims." Having done so much for honesty after eighty-two years of importunity Congress rested for seven more years, when in the last days of the Fifty-first Congress an appropriation to pay a part of the claims approved by the court was squeezed through.—[San Francisco Examiner.

Meerschaum is a Kind of Clay.

There is a very general impression in the minds of smokers that the meerschaum part of the pipe which they treasure so carefully and take so much pride and satisfaction in "coloring" is compressed sea foam. Such, however, is not the case. The German word meerschaum means in English foam of the sea, but its formation has nothing to do with the sea. It is a kind of clay, comes out of mines like coal, and is found only in Turkey. The artist who carves meerschaum is required to pass through as severe a school of apprenticeship, lasting from three to 10 years, as though his work were in marble. Meerschaum carved and in the rough resembles the ordinary plaster cast. The outlines being complete, it is scraped with a knife, filed, soaked in a preparation, and then polished with a linen cloth. The color of meerschaum has nothing to do with the quality, and ranges from pure white to a light yellow or a bluish white. The practice sometimes indulged in by smokers of soaking a meerschaum in hot water, milk, or steaming it, is altogether wrong. It spoils the meerschaum and ruins the color.—[Chicago Herald

Cautious.

Many years ago, when printed music was dearer than it is now, a plain, quiet old man, evidently from the country, went into a music shop and asked to see a certain book of tunes. The assistant laid before him an oblong volume, with two tunes on a page, a book familiar to old-time choir singers.

The old man drew out of his coat-tail pocket an ancient yellow fife, and, opening the book at the first page, began to play softly, turning the leaf with careful fingers as each page was finished.

The assistants, very much amused at first, grew weary of the droning noise after a time, and one of them, waiting till a tune was ended, ventured to say, politely:

"Do you think you will take the book, sir? Does it seem to suit you?"

"The fife was lowered, and the player, looking over at the youth in surprise, said gently:

"I cannot tell; I have played only half the tunes," and he placidly turned another leaf.—[Yankee Blade.

A Crack Shoemaker.

"I believe the finest shoemaker in the world is the one employed by the Government at the West Point Military Academy," said an army officer at the Lindell. "He has been there time out of mind, is old and bent and gray, but the shoes he still makes for the cadets haven't their equal for shape and durability. The cadet, you know, is supplied with four pairs of shoes—a dancing shoe made of morocco, a furlough shoe made of the finest calfskin, a uniform shoe made of calfskin, but with a thick sole, and a winter shoe made of cowhide. When I left West Point I carried my cowhide shoes with me. I marched every foot of the way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Bayard, a distance of 1300 miles, in the cowhide shoes. That long tramp didn't phase them, and I have them yet, good as new."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Costly Sturgeon.

W. H. Vianen, the pioneer fisherman of Selby-on-the-river, had on exhibi- weighing 900 pounds, which was caught in an oolachan net. Notwithstanding the size of this fish and the interest it created, Mr. Vianen did not feel at all proud of his catch, for the reason that it cost him the tidy little figure of $200. The sturgeon got tangled in the oolachan net and ripped it into pieces in a very few minutes. The net was a new one and probably the best on the river. Sturgeons sell at 8 cents per pound and the 900-pounder was valued at $27, which left the loss almost total. Though glad at any time to make a heavy catch, Mr. Vianen hopes he may never again win fisherman's honors at such a price.—[Westminster (British Columbia) Columbian.

Photographing Under Water.

It is quite possible to take photographs under water. In 1863 a submarine observatory was constructed by Signor Tosselli at Naples enabling visitors to see the bottom of the sea. It was a steel chamber, with plate glass floors and a collapsing float to sink it to different depths. It carried eight persons and was illuminated inside by electric light, while telephones communicated with the shore. It was, of course, quite possible to take photographs inside it beneath the water. Photographing under water has actually been carried out. Experiments were made in 1889 in the Mediterranean to ascertain how far daylight penetrated under water. In very clear water near Corsica, and 18 miles from land, the limit of daylight was found by means of photographic plates to be 1580 feet.—[Spare Moments.

The Sweet Pea Was Once Spurned.

It is marvellous that so valuable a flower for cutting as the sweet pea should have been left for so many years unnoticed by florists. It is one of the oldest in cultivation, and yet has been improved only quite recently. Nothing now is more popular with florists than this delightful flower, and some are taking them in hand to improve them, as they have the pansy, dahlia, carnation and other flowers. They are not only improving them, but giving them distinctive names, just as in the class of flowers. There are among them shades of pink, mauve, lilac, yellow, orange, scarlet, purple, and even a white—far much purer and delicate than the white of the old form.—[Picayune.

Isinglass is Fish.

Isinglass is a preparation of gelatine taken from the intestinal parts of fish. The best comes from Russia and is prepared from sturgeon, which is in great plenty in Russian waters. Isinglass is much more highly esteemed than gelatine for all culinary purposes, and especially for desserts.—[New York Tribune.

During the past five years the railroad mileage of the United States was increased by 30,774 miles.

Sleep.

Behold I lay in prison like St. Paul,
Chained to two guards that both were grim and stout,
All day they sat by me and held me thrall:
The one was named Regret, the other Doubt.
And through the twilight of that hopeless close
There came an angel shining suddenly
That took me by the hand, and as I rose
The chains grew soft and slipped away from me.
The doors gave back and swung without a sound,
Like petals of some magic flower unfurled.
I followed, treading o'er enchanted ground,
Into another and a kindlier world.
The master of that black and bolted keep
Thou knowest is Life; the angel's name is Sleep.

—[Archibald Lampman, in Harper's.

HUMOROUS.

Woman poses and man proposes.

A debt that draws interest is worth its wait in gold.

Fogg suggests that the reason why fish is brain food is because fish go in schools.

"You warrant that horse gentle?" "Gentle as a lamb, sir. If that horse were a man he'd be a dude."

Johnny's latest composition: 'The Goos—The goos is so called becaus it acs kinder silly and don't know any betr."

Rubber heels for marching have been introduced by a French army surgeon. One would expect to see them bounce into popularity at once.

A Western editor thus alludes to a contemporary: "He is young yet, but he can sit at his desk and brush cobwebs from the ceiling with his ears."

Yeast—What are you going to make out of your boy? Crimsonbeak—A lecturer. "Has he a taste for it?" "Oh, yes; he inherits it from his mother."

"Were you confused when you were in London?" "No," replied the fair traveler, "except once, when we were caught in a fog. Then we were somewhat mist-ified."

The joke about our ice is due;
No longer may it rest;
And 'tis the gentle iceman who
Many inanimate things appear to be endowed with reason. For instance, a collar button knows when a fellow has a sore thumb and improves the occasion to refuse to do duty.

He (tenderly)—Do you think you could ever learn to love me? She (confidently)—Oh, my, yes. Why, I learned to love Tom Barry, who was here last month, in two days.

Magistrate—What is your name? Prisoner—Smizz. Magistrate—I want your full name. Prisoner's Friend—That's his full name, Your Honor. When he's sober his name is Smith.

Husband (gnashing his teeth over bill for jewelry)—Madam, you ought to remember that economy is wealth. Wife— Maybe it is, but you can't buy any jewelry to speak of with economy.

"I wonder where my vest is," exclaimed Mr. Justwed. "I've looked everywhere I can think of for it." "I hung it in the vestibule, dear," replied Mrs. Justwed, sweetly. "I believe in having everything in its proper place."

Mr. Wickwire—Here is the "For and About Women" page of the Sunday paper, with nothing in it but descriptions of dresses, as usual. Mrs. Wickwire—Well, if dresses are not for and about women, I don't know what they are.

Miss Elderberry—Girls do not marry so young nowadays as they used to. Miss Singletree—Yes, I've noticed that, and I'm glad they are getting more sensible. A girl doesn't really know her own mind until she's thirty-six or thirty-eight.

Teacher—In China criminals are frequently sentenced to be kept awake until insanity and death results. Now, how do you suppose they keep them from falling asleep? Little Girl (eldest of a large family)—Perhaps they gives 'em a baby to take care of.

An Irishman got out of the car at a railway station for refreshments and, unfortunately, the bell rang and the train left before he had finished his repast. "Hould on," cried Pat, as he ran like a madman after the car, "hould on, ye murtherin' old shtame ingin—ye've got a passenger aboard that's left behind."

The Obtrusive Deer.

Deer in some parts of Piscataquis County have become so plenty that they are almost a nuisance to farmers. They come into the fields and destroy crops at their will and pleasure, and they are so protected by the law they feel as safe as though they were bullet-proof. The farmers neither dare to shoot them nor dog them out of their fields. So they will have to petition the next Legislature for an act that the state shall pay all damages done by deer during close time and a reasonable sum for pasturage, that the farmers may be as well protected from harm as the deer.—(Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Interesting Dispatches About Important Late Events.

President Harrison Recalls Lieutenant Borup From France.

Acting on information received from Mr. Coolidge, the United States Minister at Paris, the Secretary of War issued from Washington an order relieving Captain Borup, of the Ordnance Department, from further duty at the United States Legation at Paris, and directing him to report to the War Department for further orders. This action was taken at the instance of the French Government. Secretary Elkins and Acting Secretary Wharton had a conference on the subject at the War Department and the French Minister subsequently visited Mr. Wharton at the State Department.

The allegations upon which the demand for Captain Borup's recall are based in brief are to the effect that he has participated in a plot to secure possession of drawings of certain French coast defenses which have heretofore been kept in the secret archives of the Ministry of Marine.

According to the reports from Paris, it appears that a clerk named Grenier, an employe of the Government in the office of the Keeper General of National Archives, has implicated Borup in a confession made concerning the sale of plans and specifications of the defenses referred to, to the Governments of Germany and Italy.

The Government officials do not believe that Captain Borup is guilty of the charges against him, and his recall is said to be due altogether to the request of the French Government and in the interests of harmony.

Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the American Minister to France, has informed M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Captain Borup admits having paid for secret official documents, but declares that in doing this he only followed the example of all military attaches.

Captain Borup has apparently lost his head and has given several contradictory versions of the affair in interviews he has had with newspaper reporters.

A French detective in citizen's clothes sat for several days on a bench in the Avenue Marceau watching the house of Captain Borup and the doors of the American Legation.

Killed in Open Court.

Max Clerget, a prisoner, was shot and killed in Judge Martine's Court in New York City at 11:40 o'clock, A. M., a few days ago. The shot was fired by Edward Devins, a brother of the girl for whose ruin the dead man had just been arraigned and plead guilty at the bar. Only one shot was fired, the thirty-two caliber bullet passing through Clerget's heart. It was the most dramatic scene ever witnessed in a New York courtroom.

Clerget was only eighteen years old. The Judge had announced that Clerget was remanded for sentence until the following Friday, and the young man, between two policemen, had started back to the prisoners' pen, passing within five feet of Ed. Devins.

Suddenly Devins arose, drawing a pistol from his pocket. He leaned forward, placing the muzzle of the weapon within three inches of Clerget's [illegible]

Before Devins could fire again, as he evidently intended to do, he was overpowered by Court Officers McLaughlin and Collier, the latter wresting the smoking pistol from his hand.

When the room was cleared the body of Clerget was picked up and laid down behind the benches. He was gasping faintly but not bleeding much. Four minutes after the shot was fired he was dead.

Devins is twenty-five years old. His father and mother are both dead, and he has naturally felt as a father toward the younger sisters, Katie and Sarah. He is a feeble-minded young man, lame and half paralyzed. His sister, Sarah, is also a small, lame, deformed girl of less than fifteen years. She, too, was of feeble mind.

Took Strychnine Together.

Gilbert Palmer, of Jamestown, Ohio, about twenty-one years old, procured a horse and buggy at a livery stable, as he said, to go to Port William, about four miles north. He was last seen at the above-named place about 10 o'clock, in company with Mary Concklin, aged sixteen, the daughter of a widow living in Port William. Miss Concklin's mother strenuously objected to her association with Palmer.

Next morning Palmer and Miss Concklin were discovered on the roadside, both dead. They had taken the robes out of the buggy and spread them down on the ground, and placed the buggy cushion on them for a head rest. Near them was two glasses and two papers that contained strychnine. A note was found, written on one of the labels, reading as follows: "Bury us as close together as possible. Good-by."

Will Manage the Campaign.

The Republican National Committee met at Washington, and William J. Campbell, of Illinois, was elected Chairman.

The others elected were: Vice-Chairman, M. H. De Young, of California; Secretary, Thomas H. Carter, of Montana; Treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Sergeant-at-Arms, Colonel H. L. Swords, of Iowa.

The members of committee met in the Arlington parlors at 11:45, and were called to order by Chairman Clarkson. Roll call by Secretary De Young showed an attendance of all but three members—an unusual proportion.

Under a rule adopted by the National Republican Convention an Executive Committee consisting of nine members will be selected of which the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasury of the National Committee will be members ex-officio.

Departure of Peary's Relief.

The steamer Miranda left the foot of Congress street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days since, having on board the members of the expedition organized by the Academy of Naturnal Sciences of Philadelphia to search for the Greenland exploring party under the command of Lieut. Robert E. Peary. The steamer will proceed to St. John's, where the party will be transferred to the sealing steamer Kite, which is scheduled to leave for the camping grounds of the Peary party at McCormick Bay.

The relief party consists of Angelo Heilprin, Commander; Henry G. Bryant, first mate; N. W. Stokes, sketching artist; William G. Meehan, botanist; C. E. Hite, taxidermist; Dr. Jackson M. Mills, surgeon; Albert W. Varse and Samuel J. Entrekin. Provisions were taken aboard to last until the party reaches McCormick Bay.

Cloudburst in Pennsylvania.

A terrific storm passed over Eastern Pennsylvania, and in many sections it assumed the proportions of a cloudburst. In Reading the streets were flooded, several houses were struck by lightning, and a number of persons were more or less hurt.

In Chester County the storm was the worst in twenty years. Houses in all parts of the county were unroofed, many were struck by lightning and at least a score of head of live stock were killed. At Crum Lynne a car on a train on the P., W. and W. was struck by lightning while in motion. Baggage Master William Lewis, of Chester, was rendered unconscious. A newsboy, the only other occupant of the car, was knocked down. From messages received from all over the eastern part of the State it looked as though the damage to crops would be immense.

Lynched for Wife Murder.

Will. Bates, a thirty-year-old farmer, of Bedford County, Tennessee, was lynched by his neighbors in the Court-House yard at Shelbyville. The charge against him was wife-murder, and that he was guilty there was but little doubt.

Mrs. Bates was beaten to death with a fence rail while gathering vegetables for dinner. The alleged discovery of the crime was made by Bates, when he went to the house for dinner, and he started the report that his wife had been outraged and murdered. Her skull had been crushed and her face horribly mutilated. Unfortunately for Bates there appeared before the Coroner's jury a neighbor woman who swore that she had seen Bates beating his wife and heard her screaming.

Chicago Suburbs Flooded.

A break in the Eighty-seventh street dyke, Chicago, flooded the suburban villages of Grand Crossing and Dauphin. It is said that the dyke was cut by four unknown men. Boats were brought from South Chicago, Pullman and neighboring towns to transport goods and people, and all business was transacted in second stories.

In Grand Crossing the damage will be very large. It is thought that the cutting of the dyke was instigated by certain real estate dealers. The flood reached Burnside and Fordham and is said to have covered an area of five square miles. At least one thousand houses were flooded.

Killed Her Child.

Conversing with some friends in her house at Phillipsburg, N. J., Mrs. John Skillman raised a small Flobert rifle which she held on her lap. The rifle was discharged, and Leonora Laird, aged eleven, Mrs. Skillman's daughter by her first husband, fell to the floor exclaiming:

"Oh, mamma, you have killed me!"

The bullet pierced Leonora's heart.

Mrs. Skillman seized the child in her arms and ran with her to a physician's office. When she learned that her daughter was dead she was almost crazy with grief. It is feared that her reason is dethroned.

Santa Maria Launched.

The caravel Santa Maria, which is a reproduction of Columbus's vessel, was successfully launched at Cadiz, Spain, in the presence of 10,000 spectators.

The American Consul and the mate of the bark Yamokden were the only Americans present.

LATER NEWS.

COMMENCEMENT exercise were held at Yale, Harvard and Amherst Colleges.

MRS. SUSAN SEWELL, twenty-two years of age, threw her nine-months-old babe out of a four story window at Boston, Mass., and then jumped from the window herself. Both were killed.

PROFESSOR THEODORE W. DWIGHT, for many years head of the Columbia College Law School, died suddenly at his summer home, Clinton, N. Y. He was born in Catskill, N. Y., on July 18, 1822.

THE fire-cracker mill of the Hazardville Powder Company's works at Hazardville, Conn., was demolished by an explosion, and Dennis Bailey, the only workman in the building at the time, was instantly killed.

THE Grand Jury of Orange County, which has been considering the Port Jervis (N. Y.) lynching case, completed its duty. Three indictments were found. One against President O. B. Howell for criminal neglect of his official duties.

WHILE workmen were engaged in building an addition to a large building at Lynchburg, Va., the wall gave way and buried a number of people under the debris. [illegible] men badly hurt.

BANKRUPTCY has at last reached the World's Columbian Commission at Chicago, Ill. Every cent of the appropriation has been exhausted.

S. D. MORROW, Mrs. Lesser and Miss Lesser were killed in a railroad wreck at Althernier, Ark., and a dozen people were injured.

THREE colored men, who assaulted white women near Colmes Neill, Texas, while on their way to Woodville Jail were met by a party of masked men and shot and killed.

THE President has directed Major-General Schofield to perform the duties of Secretary of War during the illness or temporary absence of Secretary of War Elkins, whenever, during such illness or absence, the Assistant Secretary of War is also absent.

MR. LACEY, Controller of the Currency, has severed his official connection with the Treasury Department and will go almost immediately to Chicago to assume his new duties as President of the Bankers' National Bank of that city.

THE President approved the joint resolution directing the President to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America on the 21st day of October, 1892.

THE supposed intention of the German Government to prosecute Prince Bismarck for his recent utterances caused a sensation throughout the Empire.

HEAVY storms have prevailed in England, doing great damage to crops.

AT the Crystal Palace, London, England, Captain Dale, the well known aeronaut, invited any who desired to accompany him in his voyage in the air. Several volunteered and the balloon started. Suddenly the balloon burst with a noise like the discharge of a huge cannon. The aeronaut fell to the ground dead, and three of the passengers were fatally injured.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAY GOULD has a liking for flowers.

POPE LEO still writes Latin poetry, though eighty-two years old.

BENJAMIN HARRISON and Whitelaw Reid were both born in Ohio.

DR. NEWMAN HALL, the famous London divine, is seventy-six years old.

THE King of Siam, who is thirty-nine, is the eldest of eighty-four children.

A SON of the late President Arthur is prominent among gentlemen coach drivers in Paris.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, of the United States Supreme Court, has taken a cottage at Newport, R. I.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S latest benefaction is a gift of $35,000 to complete the building fund of Vassar College.

QUEEN VICTORIA is having some carpets made from patterns designed by her deeply-lamented husband, the Prince Consort.

THOMAS A. EDISON says that his deafness is caused by the fact that a porter lifted him by the ears when he was a newsboy on a train.

EDWIN GOULD, son of the great financier, is a crack shot, and practices on a 500 yards range on the family place in Irvington, N. Y.

THERE are two William J. Stones in the present Congress and both are natives of Kentucky, though one represents a Missouri district.

THE sale of the German Kaiser's photographs taken when he wore a beard has been forbidden, and all the negatives ordered destroyed.

EDWARD ATKINSON, the Boston publicist and political economist, is going to write the libretto for an opera that his son, a bright fellow now in Munich, is composing.

DR. VAUGHAN, the successor to Cardinal Manning as Archbishop of Westminster, has had five brothers in the Roman Catholic priesthood, while several of his sisters are nuns.

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, Cornell's new President, is yet a few years under forty, but a noted scholar. Twenty odd years ago he was a clerk in a grocery store on Prince Edward Island.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

FALSE PROMISES AND AROPHECIES.

During the Congressional campaign of two years ago there was nothing quite so bad and wholly indefensible the world over as the McKinley bill, in the Democratic campaign editor and orator. It was such a wrong and outrage on the people, and would do so much harm to the Nation's home and foreign commerce that, according to these democratic prophets of evil, the date for convening a new Congress to repeal the terrible measure should be bro't forward, so that it could follow election day. Some others were really foolish enough to believe at the time that these orators and editors meant what they said, and a Democratic Congress is the result.

What has this Democratic Congress done, however, to show its faith in its own professions or to justify the calamity-panic into which its orators and newspapers threw the coutry? The Democratic party has had control of the House since last December, yet of the nearly 3,000 items in the terrible McKinley bill, the record shows that no effort has been made to change more than five or six items in the entire list. Scarcely a word has been uttered, certainly not a move made, on the floor of Congress, against this measure so bitterly denounced from every democratic rostrum in the nation.

As we face another campaign, in which the great apostle of Free Trade will again lead the democratic forces, the voters may well ask how with confidence or faith they can listen to Democratic promises or professions. If the McKinley act is all that they pictured it, then it was their duty to carry out their promises to demand its repeal the moment they had the power, and failure to do so is a betrayal of their pledges to the country, or an open confession that their alleged campaign of education was in reality a campaign of misrepresentation—deliberate, willful misrepresentation and deceit. No other construction than this can be placed on their course in Congress.

THE UNITED STATES RIGHT.

The Democrats and Mugwumps mercilessly criticised President Harrison when he recommended vigorous retaliation on Canada for discriminations against our shipping in Canadian Canals, It will pain these critics, whom nothing this Administration does can please, to know that the Dominion Cabinet is reported to have already tendered concessions to our State Department, The United States has the right in this matter, but it needed a Republican President to assert it.

Ex-Senator Thurman of "red bandanna" fame, speaks hopefully of Cleveland's nomination, but adds with the truth of an old Roman "Benjamin Harrison is not an easy man to beat. There is no use to disguise that fact." Mr. Thurman know by experience whereof he speaks.

A battalion of Democratic ballot-box stuffers in New Jersey are on the way to State prison, the Courts to which they appealed having decided against them. It goes without saying that this is a distinct Democratic loss.

The National Convention of the Peoples' Party at Omaha is reported to be composed of over 1,300 delegates. No announcent of the names of the nominees up to going to press.

The census shows surprising increase in the membership of the different religious denominations during the past ten years.

Crow? There isn't encugh of the dish to go half 'round the New York table, to say nothing of the demand from Indiana and Iowa.

At the National Prohibition Convention last week, Gen. John Bidwell, of California, was nominated for President.

Venerable Isaac P. Gray of Indiana "accepts the situation." That was all the Convention offered him.

The democratic platform is like Chicago wigwam—shaky, leaky, unstable and insecure.

It will be avoirdupois against brains, as it was in 1888, and with the same result.

Senator Hill is "resigned" to the order of things. He was "bleeged to be."

THE WESTERN STORMS.

It is fortunate that this our country, possess such a variety of physical conditions and diversity of resources. As it is, destruction of crops and calamity even State-wide are at worst merely local. So vast is our area, so varied our supply, that, beyond the tax on our sympathy, most serious distress in one part does not affect other parts.

Were we on the scenes of the terrific storms, floods and cloudbursts which have devastated many parts of the West, we could realize the extent of the damage. In Chickasaw County, Iowa, near the northern border, many lives have been lost, and the value of crops destroyed reaches into the millions. Suburban towns located on the little rivers about Chicago have also been flood swept. Should it prove, as feared, that the water supply of the Western metropolis has been tainted, a serious experience awaits that city.

FORWARD, NOT BACKWARD.

The great measures of governmentel policy originated during the present Administration and now in course of development, will be consumated during Harrison's second term, republican party always faces the future and never travels backward. Dead issues as dead days are forgotten and the party moves steadily forward to perform the duties of the present and the future as they arrive. No party can stand alone on its past record, however great, but as new days bring new questions pressing for solution and new duties to be discearged, the exigences of every day must be met and the duty of every hour performed.

DIDN'T SUCCEED.

The attempt to entice Judge Gresham to become the standard bearer of the People's Party has failed. Judge Gresham, like a conscientious man, says he does not talk politics while he is on the bench. His remark that "the most insidious of all forms of tyrrany is that of plutocracy" sounds as if he was aiming a shaft at the plutocrat Whitney, who ran the democratic convention and forced Cleveland's nomination upon it.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE.

The President has appointed John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Blaine. He is a man 55 years of age, has a creditable record as soldier, editor and lawyer, and since 1873 his time and energies have been devoted to represented us in Mexico, Russia and Spain, and the early reciprocity treaties were largely his work.

The Chicago Convention severed all friendly relations between Tammany Hall and a number of distinguished Democratic leaders. Senators Gorman and Voorhees, and Gov Abbett of New Jersey, all were solemnly pledged to stand by Tammany's candidate, and all failed to fulfil their pledges. Therefore they are marked as prey for the Tiger. The situation is getting interesting.

The Progressive Farmer last week prints a most excellent likeness of the late Col. L. L. Polk, accompained by a brief sketch of his life.

If you are melancholy or down with the blues you need Simmons Liver Regulator.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1892.

The best evidence of the popularity of the President in the selection of Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Secretary of State, was his unanimous confirmation by the Senate, without the usual formality of referring the nomination to a committee, within an hour of the time the nomination was received. This is an honor that is ordinarily reserved for Senators and ex-Senators, but the eminent fitness of Mr. Foster for the position was so generally recognized that every Senator was willing to accord it to him.

Judging from the disgust the Democrats have already expressed, the selection of Mr. W. J. Campbell, of Chicago, by the President and his election to be chairman by the national committee, wrs an excellent thing by the Republican party: For many years it has been part of the policy of the Democratic party to abuse personally the man who becomes chairman of the republican national committee. Mr. Campbell, who left a most excellent impression upon those who met him for the first time, here this week, only smiles at the democratic abuse, and he expects to continue smiling until he has the pleasure of knowing that Harrison and Reid have been elected, a pleasure which he is very confident of enjoying next November. Mr. Campbell has gone home for a few days, and the announcement of the membership of the executive committee, which will have charge of the campaign, will not be made until his return to Washington, which will be shortly.

Senator Hale sounded the keynote of the campaign in a brilliant speech in favor of his resolution setting forth the difference between the republican policy of protection and the democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only," otherwise free trade. He notified the democrats that the fight would be fought by the Republicans as an American fight, the policy of the democratic party, as shown by its tariff plank, being British and not American. "Tariff for revenue only," said Mr. Hale, "with protection denounced as robbery, is British doctrine." Senator Vest attempted to reply, but the only important thing in his speech was his acceptance for his party of the issue—protection against free trade.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The July ECLECTIC offers its readers an attractive table of contents The opening paper from Blackwood's entitled: "Civilization, Social Order and Morality in America," is savagely aggressive and critical, and well calculated to stir up thin-skinned Americans. Mr. Courtney discusses a practical question of Ethics in "Shady Truths," which most persons will at once appreciate. Surgeon Parke, late of the Stanley Expedition, gives his theory as to how General Gordon was really lost. Prof. McKendrick's article on "Human Electricity," discusses a curious fact, familiar to all of us, in a popular but scientific way. Walter Pater's "Charter on Plato" will be warmly welcomed by the many students of literature who admire one of the most brilliant writers of the age. Mr. W. H. Mallock's article on "Amateur Christianity" is a powerful attack on Protestantism, pursuing his well known line of argument that there can be no halfway halt between Romanism and Agnosticism. An interesting paper on "Europe and Africa," by William Grasswell, discusses the responsibilities of Civilization on the Dark Continent. The article by Rev. Dr. Jessopp, "A Fourteenth-Century Parson," picturesquely describes the society of five centuries ago. Two striking short stories, short articles and poems, complete a varied and interesting number.

No Buzzard's Bay For Them

Mail and Express.

The sensible, blunt and decisive interview with President Olcott, of the Central Trust Company, which was printed in these columns yesterday, in which he declared that though an ardent Democrat he could not support a Mugwump like Cleveland is but another indication of the widespread dissatisfaction with the Buzzard's Bay ticket.

Other eminent democrats in this State will not support the Mugwump candidate. Gen. Dickies declares that the sufferers will not vote for him; Labor Commissioner Peck predicted that no labor vote will support Cleveland; the Democracy of Nevada refuses to support him the *Rocky Mountain News*, of Denver, the great potential democratic daily of Colorado, pulls the ticket; ex-Gov. Martin, of Texas, denounces Cleveland as "the Benedict Arnold of the people of the South and West;" Erastus B. Cleveland, of Pittsburg, a democrat and cousin of the democratic nominee, says he will not vote for him; Irving H. Palmer and Riley Champlain, bolting democrats of Cortland county, refuse to work for the ticket; and a lot goes all over this and other States.

The poppycock Democrats of this State say they are willing to unite with Tammany and elect Cleveland, and that "bygones shall be bygones." But the poppycock Mugwump organs are declaring that the Chicago Convention will retire from politics all his opponents, including all the State officers of New York, and, to use the precise language of the *Times* "the horde of tadpoles and pollywogs that have made the name of Hill odious and the politics of New York ridiculous." The Mugwumps are keeping up their assault on the New York Democracy which began at Chicago with hoots and cat calls. Meanwhile Tammany sin't saying a word, but is sharpening its knives. It is a matter of profound indifference to it whether the poppycocks are friendly or unfriendly

A Democratic Opinion.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The mismanagement of the Democrats in Congress during the present session will be a heavy handicap for the popular party to enter the Presidential campaign with this summer.

Nervousness is from dyspepsia Take Simmons Liver Regulator and be cured.

History Repeats Itself

They've put up Grover and they crow,
But Harrison doesn't fret,
For the thing he did four years ago
He will do again, you bet!

Gov. Holt has received a notice from the Secretary of War that Capt. Chaddock W. Jones, Tenth Cavalry, and Lieut. Richard P. Davis, Second Artillery, have been detailed for duty as instructors of the State Guard [illegible] Wrightsville, July 21, and August [illegible] that a detail [illegible] from Fort Monroe [illegible] the use of large guns [illegible] ely.

The election of Teachers [illegible] by officers at Morehead, Wednesday, in the election of Prof. John A. Blair, of the Winston Graded schools Pres't; Dr. B. F. Dixon, of Greensboro Female College, Vice-President; L. G. Harrell, Secretary and Treasurer. The debt of $2,000 for Assembly building was fully paid.

Caterpillars have taken charge of den County. Last season they confined their ravages mainly to the swamp growth, especially to the black, sweet and tupelo gum. This season they are devouring the foliage of the oaks. They do not take hold of the maple or elm unless very hungry.

Prof. E. G. Beckwith, of the Chair of Pure Mathematics of Wake Forest College, died at his home at Wake Forest on the 2 th, ult.

The State Press Convention meets at Charlotte, July the 27th. The queen city is making preparations for their reception.

If you would be rid of chills and fever take Simmons Liver Regulator.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach Disorders take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

A Dangerous Experiment.

Mail and Express.

The selection of such a man as Adlai E. Stevenson as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency by the Democratic party causes general surprise. Heretofore, both parties have always sought men of the highest standing for both places on national tickets.

Mr. Stevenson is scarcely known outside of his own state, and even in Illinois where he has resided for many years, he has never been looked upon as a man of prominence. He has been a small fry politician, willing to take a nomination from any party and for any office. When the greenback or rag money craze prevailed, about twelve years ago, he was an eminent convert to it because he saw an opportunity on the wave of financial heresy to obtain a nomination to Congress and a seat in that body. In Congress he was a man of no force, and when he sought re-election he met humiliating defeat.

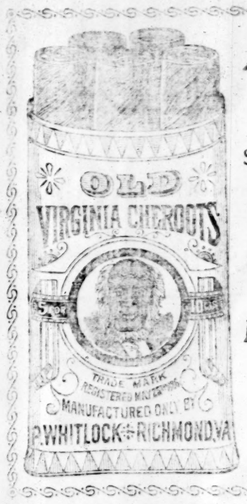
It is strange indeed that such a man could be nominated for the Vice-Presidency with all the possibilities of the place. There is grave danger in such a situation. Who knows but some free silver Gulteau might appear, ready to do the assassin work if necessary to put a Populist silver Vice-President in the chair of the Chief Executive? The public should run no such risks and should offer no such temptations.

An Exploded Fallacy.

Tribune.

One of President Harrison's most felicitous and truthful phrases was that in which he said that the advocates of Free Trade were students of maxims rather than students of markets. In all the nation the heads of the most intelligent [illegible] the necessity [illegible] the country [illegible] the Economist [illegible] and is [illegible] 90,' [illegible] predict [illegible] fact [illegible] this [illegible] the [illegible] year.

[illegible] ness [illegible] ness [illegible] Ivy [illegible]



A High-Toned Smoke

Suited to the Taste of every Man, and

Ladies Do Not Object to Them.

FIVE
Mild, Pure and Sweet
Smokes
FOR
TEN CENTS. 2

$21. The Tyler Desk Co.,

Louis, Mo., have just thrown on the market an elegant Standard Antique Oak, 4 ft. 6 in. Roll Curtain [illegible] complete in every detail, F. O. B. Louis, for $21, and 5 ft. same [illegible] and finish, for $23 net, spot [illegible] circular. Bank counters and [illegible] a specialty. Send [illegible] your floor plans for designs and prices.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative power in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial Bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's Drug store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Compared With Four Years Ago.

The Hartford Post.

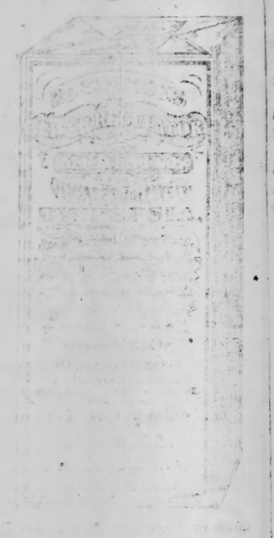
A beaten candidate is never the strongest candidate. Grover Cleveland is not only a beaten candidate, but he has been beaten by the very man whom he will be obliged to run against this year, and, moreover, Harrison is now the "in" and Cleveland the "out," which everybody knows is an advantage to the former.

[illegible] Winston [illegible] claims that the [illegible] number in the [illegible] cities [illegible] in that [illegible] in the [illegible] Alaska [illegible] week [illegible] year.

[illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrats [

1828

It Originated!



DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. L. Glover. Commissioners—W. S. Scott, Chairman; J. Cohoon, C. W. Overman, W. L. Sawyer and W. G. Underwood. Clerk—W. L. Sawyer. Treasurer—G. W. Ward. Attorney and Collector—W. J. Griffin. Chief of Police—D. [illegible]. Captain—[illegible]. Pastor, Methodist—[illegible]. Pastor, Episcopal—[illegible]. Rector, Episcopal—[illegible]. Pastor, Baptist—[illegible]. Pastor, Presbyterian—[illegible]. Postmaster—W. P. Hawkins. Express Agent—Elder [illegible]. Depot Agent—H. [illegible]. Station Agent—John [illegible]. Physicians—Drs. [illegible]. Lawyers—[illegible]. Notary Public—J. B. Bradford. Treasurer—[illegible]. Sec'y, Board of Trade—[illegible]. Editor No. 1—Dr. [illegible]. Editor No. 2—[illegible]. Editor No. 3—[illegible]. Editor No. 4—[illegible]. Editor No. 5—[illegible]. Editor No. 6—[illegible]. Editor No. 7—[illegible]. Editor No. 8—[illegible]. Editor No. 9—[illegible]. Editor No. 10—[illegible]. Editor No. 11—[illegible]. Editor No. 12—[illegible]. Editor No. 13—[illegible]. Editor No. 14—[illegible]. Sec'y, Board of Trade—[illegible]. Council—[illegible]. Council—[illegible]. Council

KILLED BY A STORM.

A Fierce Cyclone Plays Havoc in Several States.

Lives Lost and Buildings Wrecked in South New Jersey.

A terrific wind and rain storm passed over lower New Jersey, doing immense damage and causing loss of life. The three-story residence of Robert Hamilton in Gloucester was blown down, and Mr. Hamilton and his family were buried in the ruins. Hamilton was instantly killed, and his two daughters, aged ten and nineteen years respectively, were seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

After they were extricated from the mass of broken timber they were taken to the hospital, where the physicians found that the elder girl's limb was broken so badly that amputation was necessary. She was also injured internally, and it was feared she would not be able to survive the shock of the amputation.

The storm swept down Frogunhagen's pavilion, Patrick Highland, of Philadelphia, who was in the pavilion, was instantly killed by being buried under the heavy beams of the structure. The toboggan slide, the carousal and Haggerty's pavilion were torn to pieces. Several people were injured. James and Edward Haddington, brothers, tin roofers, who were working on the roof of a new home at Haddonfield, were blown from the building and seriously injured. They were taken to the hospital.

A big window in the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception was blown in. Holbert & Thornbeck's mill was unroofed and badly damaged. The building of the Camden Water Works was unroofed.

In Camden, N. J., houses were unroofed, fences blown down, and the grain and hay in the fields were mowed down as if by a reaper. Trees were uprooted and carried away. People had to flee for their lives to escape being hit by the falling debris from buildings.

The storm did great damage in Moorestown, N. J., and vicinity. Several buildings were badly damaged. Two workmen were injured and a man was killed at Palmyra.

Farmers in the vicinity of Burlington, N. J., suffered severely from the storm. Apple orchards and growing crops suffered the most. The orchards of Samuel H. Creeley were almost entirely stripped of leaves and fruit. Large limbs were torn off and many of the trees uprooted. A corn field, not far from the orchard, was almost entirely cleared, the stalks being cut off close to the ground. Several large trees on the lawn in front of Walter Davis's house were blown down and his barn and out buildings wrecked.

In Atlantic City, N. J., the streets were flooded and the electric cars were blocked. The Hotel Edison was struck by lightning and the terror of the villagers and summer residents was added to by the clanging of the fire bells. The hotel was badly damaged and the fire had secured considerable headway before the department arrived. The flames were soon gotten under control. John Meyer's fine cottage on the Penrose tract, the structure of Pain & Sons' exhibition of Sardanapalus, the pavilion on the ocean pier and the toboggan shoot at the Sea View excursion grounds were blown down.

Great damage by wind and lightning was reported in the adjacent country. The yachts in the harbor suffered severely, many of them being blown from their anchorage and beached. Several smaller ones were capsized.

During the storm lightning struck the house of James Lolly at West Ocean Grove, N. J., shattering it badly. Mrs. Lolly was struck by a falling brick from the chimney as she rushed out into the yard. The back of her head and neck was so badly cut that her recovery was thought doubtful.

The Berwick Inn, at Avon-by-the-Sea, was struck by lightning and severely damaged by the storm. The bolt crashed through the kitchen, breaking crockery and stunning the cook, A. B. Robinson, an Asbury Park plumber, who was working in a room next to the kitchen, was rendered unconscious. The cottage of C. C. Halsey, of New York, was also struck and the inmates stunned.

The damage done by the storm at Spring Lake was considerable. The residence of G. A. Rumsey, of Philadelphia, was struck by lightning and the building and furniture damaged. The wind carried the Melrose, a large boarding house, off its foundations. The colored Methodist Church was nearly demolished by the force of the wind.

A terrific thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and heavy wind, passed over Philadelphia, Penn. John Jenkins and George Soley, John Clymer and Patrick Furlong, who were working in a brick yard at Twenty-fifth and Cumberland streets, took refuge beneath a shed. Suddenly a blinding sheet of flame seemed to envelope Jenkins, and a strong sulphurous odor filled the air. Jenkins stood perfectly rigid for a moment and then fell back on the floor dead. The others were stunned, but all three have nearly recovered.

A severe electrical storm passed over Pottsville, Penn. In the northwestern part of Schuylkill County it was accompanied by large hail and great damage was done to fruit trees, grain and vegetables. At Llewellyn, Penn., lightning struck the houses of Lewis Zimmerman and William Bush and badly shattered them. Over forty persons were shocked in that little hamlet and several of them were rendered unconscious. Henry C. Dillman, Isaac Morgan and Harry Evans received serious injuries. The storm was one of the worst ever experienced in that section.

A very heavy rainstorm, accompanied by wind, thunder and lightning, struck Baltimore, Md. Many roofs were lifted and pedestrians were thrown to the ground.

A thunder, lightning and wind storm, accompanied by tremendous hailstones and heavy rain, struck Wolcott, Conn. Trees were down trees, broke telegraph wires, washed out the highways and damaged crops. It was feared that the hail had ruined the tobacco crop. In Torrington, Conn., a cyclone with immense hailstones did $60,000 damage. Houses belonging to William Clinton, J. A. Palmer and Joseph Deloy were blown down, and barns, chimneys and trees were blown over. Four children of Joseph Deloy, in his house, were injured. Great damage is reported from villages near Torrington to trees and crops.

Ira Rayner's barn, wagon-house and shed, at Brunswick Centre, N. J., were destroyed by fire, the barn having been struck by lightning. The Delaware and Hudson freighthouse, at Moors Junction, N. Y. was also struck by lightning and destroyed by fire.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

HAVING won their suit against New York parties who offered a forty years old reprint of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary as premium for subscribers to a paper, G. & C. Merriam Co. are pushing other suits of a like nature—a Kansas concern being one of the latest. They will prosecute in every case where misleading announcements are made, and claim they are taking such action in justice alike to themselves and the public.

AN incipient tornado passed through the Long Branch section of New Jersey and did considerable damage. The rain fell in torrents, and the high wind that accompanied it swept away nearly everything in its path. Most of the destruction was done along the coast, where the wind blew furiously.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding by Count Zinzendorf. Thirty tablets and monuments were unveiled.

THE number of deaths resulting from the wreck on the Pennsylvania near Harrisburg, Penn., was twelve. The signalman who caused the accident confessed and was taken into custody. He permitted the second section of the Western Express to enter the block before the first had cleared it.

CORPORAL FINK, of the Ninth Regiment, New York City, was drowned in the Hudson on the way to Peekskill State Camp. The pilot of the Tolchester, from which he fell, refused to stop, and it was fifteen minutes before a boat was lowered away.

THREE Italians who were walking on the Central tracks near Herkimer, N. Y., were struck by a passenger train and instantly killed, all three being badly mangled. A fourth was fatally hurt

NEWS comes from Amesbury, Mass., that the poet Whittier will write the opening ode for the World's Fair at Chicago.

A MILK train ran into a wildcat engine near Phillipsburg, N. Y., and James Scott and Frank Cassidy, firemen, were killed. Engineer O'Neil and Brakeman Hawley were badly hurt.

THE First National Bank of Grafton, Mass., which came to grief under the management of President Chester T. Linley, has been turned over by National Bank Examiner Getchell to the newly elected Board of Directors. The bank has been reopened.

A SMALL strip of territory between Mount Holly, N. J., and Burlington was visited by a cloudburst, doing much damage to the crops. Joseph Leman, a farm laborer, was instantly killed by lightning.

By order of the Board of Directors the Goshen (N. Y.,) National Bank, pending an examination of the books, securities and accounts by the Bank Examiner, has been closed.

THIRTEEN of the Jersey City (N. J.) ballot box stuffers were sent to State Prison and seven to the Penitentiary.

HENRY WELD FULLER, the only brother of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, died at the home of his son, in New Rochelle, N. Y., a few days ago, at the age of sixty-one. Mr. Fuller was born in Augusta, Me.

A VIOLENT storm damaged many buildings in Williamsport, Penn.

South and West.

DISASTROUS floods have occurred in Illinois.

LENNY JAMES and Willie Wooley, of Milford Center, Ohio, about twelve years old, have been arrested for drowning George A. Macdonald, six years old. They enticed the little boy to a pool and stood him on his head in the mud at the bottom and left him.

THE Alabama State Convention of the People's party adopted the St. Louis platform and selected a full delegation to the Omaha Convention. The convention declined to put out a State ticket. The Virginia State Convention of the People's party elected delegates to the Omaha Convention.

WILLIAM B. SMITH, the richest man in South Carolina, died at Charleston, aged seventy-seven. He was engaged in the cotton business. Nearly all his fame his faculty for making lucky investments and turning over money was extraordinary. His estate is estimated to be worth from two and one-half to three million dollars.

JACOB HARVEY, who murdered Mrs. Maggie Lehman at Dayton, Ohio, was executed in the penitentiary annex at Columbus at 12:37 in the morning. Clinton E. Dixon, a United States cavalryman, the murderer of Corporal William Carter, was hanged in a stockade just outside of the Douglas County Jail at Omaha, Neb. The execution was conducted by United States Marshal Slaughter. The trap was sprung by means of electricity.

HEAVY rain flooded basements throughout Chicago, Ill., for the third time within a week. The loss to goods stored in basements in the business districts was estimated at $150,000.

EDWIN J. RYAN, the special messenger of the United States Express running between New York and Washington, who absconded with $90,000, was captured at Denver, Col. The stolen money was recovered.

COUNTY TREASURER FULLER, of Paris, Ark., deposited between four and five thousand dollars in a large trunk in his house. While he and his wife were away the trunk was taken from the house, broken open and the money stolen. A few years ago the County Treasurer was robbed of $11,000.

DR. A. B. ROSE, aged seventy, one of the most prominent business men of Charleston, S. C., committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

UNITED STATES BANK EXAMINER GEORGE A. STONE closed the First National Bank of Erie, Kan. The heaviest loser is Meosho County, the taxes for June having just been deposited to the amount of $20,000 or $30,000.

ROBERT BARBEE, aged thirty-two, beat his brother John to death at Cedarville, Ohio, during a trifling quarrel, by striking him repeatedly in the face with his fist. Robert had been drinking. John was a cripple, and for thirty years had almost been unable to leave his chair.

THE joint Democratic caucus at Baton Rouge, La., decided to postpone the election of the United States Senator to the session of 1894, but will ballot daily to the close of the present session.

RUSSELL WELLS, aged twenty, son of Professor S. C. Wells, of Roanoke College, and Architect Watson, aged eighteen, son of A. C. Watson, of Marlin, Texas, were killed by lightning at Salem, Va

JOHN E. THORNTON was hanged in the United States Jail at Fort Smith, Ark., for the murder of his daughter Laura in a fit of drunkenness. Henry Block, colored, the murderer of George Smith, was hanged in the courtyard at Pine Bluff, Ark.

THE Indiana Republican Convention at Fort Wayne placed Governor Chase at the head of her State ticket.

TOM LILLARD, colored, was dragged from the jail at Woodbury, Tenn., and strung up to a tree by an armed mob of 200 men. Lillard lay in wait for Miss McKnight, a highly respected young woman, and outraged her

A CYCLONE at Fort Yates, South Dakota, killed four Sioux Indians and wounded several others.

THE building and stock of the Schwabacher Brothers at Seattle, Washington, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $400,000.

REV. SHELBY HARDY and two daughters were killed by lightning near Ridgeville, Tenn.

Washington.

SENATOR ALLEN, of Washington, has received from the Secretary of the Treasury a gold medal to be transmitted to Mrs. Martha White, of Washington, for rescuing three shipwrecked sailors of the British ship Ferndale.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELLIN has been retired. Major Lewis C. Overman, of the Engineer Corps, recently tried by court martial, has resigned.

CENSUS Bureau bulletin shows that there are 53,372,703 native and 9,240,547 foreign born people in this country. As to color, 54,983,890 are white and 7,638,360 are colored, Chinese, Japanese, or civilized Indians.

THE President made the following nominations: Surveyor General—Amos F. Shaw, for Washington. Register of Land Office—Richard D. Mobley, at Montrose, Col. Receiver of Public Moneys—Edward H. Smith, at Montrose, Col.

THE President's message, replying to the resolution of inquiry as to reciprocity negotiations with Mexico and other countries, has been laid before the Senate.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MCCOOK, commanding the Department of Arizona, has been summoned to Washington to confer with the authorities regarding military affairs in that department.

EXTENSIONS of the free list for American goods imported into Cuba and Port Rico were announced in a proclamation by the President.

THE President has set aside a tract of land containing 28,889 acres on the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservations, Oklahoma, as a wood reservation for the military post at Fort Sill.

Foreign.

DESPERATE fighting was reported in Matto Grosso, Brazil, and over 1000 men were said to have been killed.

SENOR DON MANUEL ANTONIO MATTA, Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who came near embroiling his country with the United States, died at Santiago of apoplexy.

HEREAFTER all telegraphing in Spain will be done by military operators.

A HURRICANE throughout Northern Germany caused an immense amount of damage.

WHILE Gladstone was driving to address a meeting at Chester, England, a woman threw a hard piece of gingerbread which struck Gladstone on the nose, bruising it and causing it to bleed. He suffered from an inflamed eye, consequent on the assault and was confined to the house for some time.

THE harvest prospects in ten of the Russian provinces are almost hopeless.

CHOLERA threatens to spread like wildfire in Central Asia. A total of 164 cases of cholera has been reported at Baku during one week, with seventy deaths from the disease.

GRENIER, the clerk in the French Navy Department, who was arrested, charged with conveying documents relative to the French defenses to Germany and Italy, declares that Captain Henry D. Borup, of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, who is in the military attache of the American Legation at Paris, bought plans of the defenses and communicated them to Germany and Italy.

THERE is an epidemic of smallpox in the City of Mexico and vicinity, and a number of deaths have occurred.

THE British Parliament was dissolved; the Queen's speech was read in both houses.

THERE is almost a panic in Irish securities, including railway and bank stocks, owing to the fear that Home Rule will gain the day in the coming election.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

SOUTH BURMAH and the East Indies intend to have a worthy exhibit at the Exposition.

Japan has applied for space in the World's Fair Mines and Mining building for a mineral exhibit.

A COLLECTIVE exhibit at the World's Fair by the various college fraternities in the United States is well assured.

THE Indian exhibit at the World's Fair will include representatives of every tribe from the extreme north to Terra del Fuego.

A SOLID gold brick, weighing 500 pounds and worth $150,000, will be exhibited in the Mines and Mining building at the World's Fair, by a Helena (Montana) mine owner.

THE Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society will exhibit at the World's Fair, among many other interesting articles, a collection of specimens of old colonial and State bank money.

THE chair in which Thomas Jefferson sat while writing the Declaration of Independence is now owned by the Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. It is reported that this interesting relic will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

A SCHOONER is now being fitted out at Halifax to go to the arctic regions to get ten or twelve Esquimo families, fifty or sixty persons in all, for exhibition at the World's Fair. Dogs, fishing implements, utensils, and everything necessary to show Esquimo life, will also be procured.

THREE World's Fair Commissioners from France are now in Chicago, to erect and decorate the building which will be the headquarters of France at the Fair, and to complete arrangements for installing the French exhibit. They say that France will have an exhibit unrivaled by that of any other Nation.

THE World's Fair grounds and buildings, now nearing completion, are so renowned as a most beautiful and interesting spectacle that not only do from 5000 to 12,000 people a day, at a cost of twenty-five cents apiece, inspect them, but the great majority of travelers who pass through Chicago devote a day or more to the same purpose.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, President of the Board of Lady Managers, who has recently returned from a European tour, reports that the women of Europe, particularly of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, are deeply interested in the World's Fair, and are working hard to make the woman's branch of it a splendid success.

AN exhibit of bells will be made at the World's Fair by a large manufacturing concern in this country, and the firm is planning to display it in a reproduction of the Izar Kolokol (king of bells), the famous broken bell of Moscow, which is twenty-two feet in diameter and twenty-one feet three inches high, weighs 443,772 pounds, and is used as a chapel.

IT is probable that a number of genuine Astrakhan sheep, the finest specimens living, will be exhibited at the World's Fair. A dozen of them have recently arrived in this country from Persia, having been purchased there by United States Consul Miller, Jr., for Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, who intends to try the experiment of raising the species in this country.

THOSE who have been charged with the preparation of the Turkish exhibit are making very extensive preparations to have it of superior merit and interest. They will charter a large ship to transport the exhibit. They will bring over 400 native Turks arrayed in their National costumes. They will reproduce at Chicago a street in Constantinople with all its peculiar crookedness and narrowness and its interesting bazars and restaurants. The bazars will be filled with salable articles of Turkish manufacture.

TERRIBLE CLOUDBURST.

Chickasaw County, Iowa, Laid Waste and Many Farmers Ruined.

Complete reports of the cloudburst that laid waste Chickasaw County, Iowa, have been received. At Fredericksburg two persons were killed and a dozen injured, some fatally. At Sumner five persons were killed outright. The destruction to property and growing crops will exceed $300,000. The homes of twenty-eight farmers were completely destroyed and as many more were partially wrecked. Throughout the path of the storm the destruction of crops was complete. Many of the farmers are insured and the balance have decided to ask for assistance

A Solid Silver Railroad Pass.

The Silverton Railroad and the Rio Grande Southern Companies, of which Otto Mears is President, has a combined mileage of 223 miles. Mr. Mears issus the most beautiful annual passes used on any road in the world. This year the pass is a highly polished, solid silver plate, made of Colorado silver by native workmen. The border is in artistic Mexican filagree silver work. The name of the recipient is engraved on the central plate. There are no sordid, cautionary "conditions" on the reverse side of this dainty pass warning the holder that in accepting this he "releases the company from all liability for personal injury." This invitation to travel is as generous and free as the winds of the Colorado mountains through which the road runs.—St. Louis Republic.

A Brief Record.

Mr. James Payn, in "Some Literary Recollections," regrets that he did not keep a diary. He says that in searching over his papers he found the following beginning of a journal, which although genuine has never been of any great assistance in recalling the happenings of his early life:

Sunday.—Twice to church. Revs. Jones and Robinson preached. A collection—sixpence.

Monday.—Wet. Improved my mind. Duck for supper. Tommy.

Tuesday.—Called on Uncle B——; grumpy. Accounts; sundries.

Wednesday.—The bishop called.

The call of the bishop was evidently considered a fitting end to this brief record. No month or even year was stated; the diary seems, like Shakspeare, to have been "for all [illegible]."

THE large marble slab which was recently found in the Potomac, and which was supposed to be the original stone sent by the Pope in 1853 to be placed in the Washington Monument, has been stolen. When the stone was found and the divers had heard of its history, they decided that it might prove of some value, and accordingly they placed it in an old shanty in which was stored their materials. Some one entered the shanty and carried off the relic.

THE amount of money for placing the powerful electric search light on the top of Mount Washington has been subscribed. The light will be the highest and strongest in the world, and will be seen from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Canada.

BLAINE'S SUCCESSOR.

General John W. Foster Appointed Secretary of State.

The New Cabinet Minister's Long Diplomatic Experience.

The President, a few days ago, sent to the United States Senate the name of John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Secretary of State in succession to James G. Blaine.

Soon after the nomination was received by the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, an executive session was held to consider the nomination. It was at once confirmed, a most unusual compliment to the nominee, one which has heretofore been extended only to Senators sitting in the body, when nominated to office by the President.

The President that same afternoon signed Secretary Foster's commission.

Sketch of His Career.

The Hon. John W. Foster has been for some years past practising law in Washington. His chief work is in the domain of international law, in which he is conceded to be an expert. He has been three times appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States in foreign countries, being once accredited to Mexico, again to Russia, and a third time to Spain.

Mr. Foster was born in Pike County, Indiana, on March 2, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of the State, and afterward went through the State University of Indiana, where he graduated in 1855.

Then Mr. Foster studied law at Harvard University, and returning home began the practice of his profession at Evansville. He had already made his mark among the young lawyers of Indiana when the Civil War broke out.

He at once volunteered for service and was appointed Major of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry Volunteers. After seeing some hard fighting he rose to the full rank of Colonel.

In General Burnside's expedition to East Tennessee Colonel Foster headed a brigade of cavalry, and was the first to occupy Knoxville in 1863. At the end of the war he was a Brigadier-General by brevet. His chief services during the war were with the Western army of Grant and Sherman.

After General Foster settled down to civil life again he edited the Evansville Daily Journal. In 1869 he was made postmaster of that city. His first prominent political office was the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee of Indiana in 1872.

In 1873 General Foster was appointed by President Grant to be Minister to Mexico. At the expiration of General Grant's term of office Mr. Hayes reappointed him.

General Foster went to Russia as Minister in 1880, and held that office until late in the year 1881, when he resigned and came home, owing to the pressure of urgent private business.

In 1883 General Foster was appointed Minister for the third time, on this occasion being sent to Spain. This nomination was made by President Arthur at the desire of Secretary Frelinghuysen, who wished to avail himself of General Foster's knowledge of international law to negotiate a treaty with Spain involving many delicate points about naturalization. Since his return from Spain General Foster has resumed his practice in Washington.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

120TH DAY.—The Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered.

121ST DAY.—Mr. Hale spoke on the tariff question, and was answered by Mr. Vest—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed.

122D DAY.—The Legislative Appropriation bill, after the adoption of several amendments, was passed and sent to the House for conference——The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed——The Invalid Pension bill, after a debate on the several amendments, was passed——A bill for the relief of certain settlers on lands in Northern and South Dakota was passed——The nomination of General John W. Foster to be Secretary of State was confirmed.

123D DAY.—The Senate ordered a new conference on the Naval bill——Mr. Frye introduced a bill providing that Collectors of Customs, instead of receiving from the Government a fee of $1 each for each certificate of title to vessels, shall collect that amount from the person to whom the certificate is issued——A joint resolution was passed continuing all appropriations till July 15.

In the House.

140TH DAY.—The House was in session just three minutes, Mr. Matson making the point of no quorum.

141ST DAY.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed——Mr. Oates reported from the Judiciary Committee the Committee the Bankruptcy bill——The House refused to accept the conference report on the Military Academy bill, and instructed the new conferees to insist upon an amendment appropriating $15,000 for an electric light plant——Mr. Geissenhainer reported the Revenue Cutter Transfer bill——Inability to command a quorum resulted in early adjournment.

142D DAY.—It was soldiers' day, the Committee on Invalid Pensions having the floor. Bills were passed to pension army nurses now without means of support who served for six months in caring for and nursing the sick and wounded; to provide a pension of $50 a month for non-specific disabilities, and to remove the disability of those who participated in the Civil War, and who have since enlisted in the navy or army of the United States and become disabled.

143D DAY.—Concurrence in several conference reports was refused.

144TH DAY.—Mr. Cummings's bill to equalize the pay of letter carriers was favorably reported——Disagreeing conference reports on the Naval and other appropriation bills were received——A joint resolution continuing the extraordinary appropriations until July 15th was passed.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BERING SEA is swarming with seal.

THERE is a reduced wheat acreage in Iowa.

MISSISSIPPI is threatened with a plague of grasshoppers.

ON the first of June the pension rolls carried 840,185 names.

PHILADELPHIA is to have a new line of steamships to England.

AN eruption of Mount Vesuvius is causing the formation of a new cone.

THE cholera is spreading in the manufacturing suburbs of Paris, France.

RICH coal discoveries have been made in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

EXPORT of all Russian cereals, excepting rye, has been permitted by a ukase.

THE daily consumption of tin plate in the United States is now 2,260,000 pounds.

THE Kansas wheat crop is being harvested. The yield is a fine one of good quality.

THE Missouri Pacific has secured control of a direct line to Southern Colorado's coal fields.

IMMIGRANTS to the number of 93,242 arrived in this country during May; in May, 1891, the number was 85,941.

THREE French workmen died after drinking, on a wager, twelve, nine and seven quarts of water respectively.

THE most deplorable state of affairs exists in the San Antonio section of Texas, as scarcely a rain has fallen there for three years.

JOHN FIELD, a noted miser of Goleonda, Indian Territory, has sold 1000 acres of timber land to W. S. Furgeson for $10,000. Field refused to accept any money except good, clean bank notes, none less than twenty dollars in denomination and demanded spot cash. He got it.

DISASTROUS WRECK.

A Fatal Railway Collision Near Harrisburg, Penn.

The most disastrous wreck that has ever occurred in Harrisburg, Penn., took place a few mornings ago at 12:30 o'clock at Dock street. The second section of the Western Express ran into the first section, completely telescoping two cars.

Among the killed were Richard Adams and wife, a furniture man of Harrisburg; an unknown man from Altoona, and a man from New York. A lady on the train, who was uninjured, lost her infant child.

Five dead bodies were taken to the Morgue at the Pennsylvania Railroad station. The number of injured was placed at forty. It rained hard, which greatly retarded the work of rescue.

Robert Pitcairn and Mr. Westinghouse and family, of Pittsburg, were on the ill-fated train, but escaped injury. Thirteen bodies had been recovered on the day after the tragedy, including that of the infant mentioned.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE women compositors of Boston, Mass., have been organized.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., has eight carpenters' unions with about 1400 members.

RUSSIA is rich in coal and iron, and its mines for the want of labor remain undeveloped.

THE extreme heat is having a fatal effect on Hungarians working at the Pennsylvania coke ovens.

ABOUT 600 Japanese miners recently left Kobe for Mexico, where they will be employed in copper mines.

NINE years ago there were only eleven State labor bureaus in this country, and now there are twenty-eight.

THERE were more strikes and demands for higher wages in May among the silk workers than in the entire year of 1891.

DELEGATES from fourteen labor organizations in Boston, Mass., recently formed a new Amalgamated Building Trades Council.

THE telegraph operators in Spain have struck, and communication with the provinces is suspended. The wires are being worked by the military.

ELECTRICIANS report a more urgent demand for appliances than ever before known, and all of the well satisfied works are crowded with contracts

CROC, of New York, moved to substitute the minority report for the majority. At times the uproar was deafening, and Chairman St. John almost splintered his desk and lost his voice in an effort to secure even a semblance of order.

Finally, after the previous questions had been ordered by 200 delegates and the Chair had been unable to decide which side had the best of it on a viva voce vote, a call of the roll was ordered and the amendment was defeated by 721 to 859. The majority report was then adopted amid prolonged cheering. At twenty minutes to 7 the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock. In the evening Eli F Ritter, of Indianapolis, was presented as permanent presiding officer. He made a long address. At 10:15 o'clock the convention adjourned until 9:30 next day.

The second day's session opened with Permanent Chairman Eli Ritter, of Indianapolis, Ind., in the chair. A prayer of remarkable brevity was offered by the Rev. J. C. Quinn. W. W. Gibbs, of Virginia, offered this resolution:

Whereas, The Prohibition party is not a sectional party, but a National party, and

Whereas, The issues of the late Civil War were settled and settled forever; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that speakers who are accorded the honor of addressing this convention be required to refrain from unnecessary references or illustrations that could be construed as a reflection on any of the participants in the late struggle.

Gibbs made a speech in its behalf, urging that the issues of the war were ended and buried and ought not to be resurrected. His resolution was adopted by nearly a unanimous vote.

The raising of the sinews of war was the next business. After two hours' exhortation and appeal it was announced that $20,000 had been handed up or guaranteed, one-fourth more than the amount secured at the Indianapolis Convention in 1888. At 12:15 a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

At two o'clock the Resolutions Committee presented a majority and minority report. The platform proposed by the majority of the committee declares for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal or State legislation.

No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages. The money of the country should be issued by the General Government only. An increase in the volume of money is demanded Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign Governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. Railroads, telegraphs, and other public corporations should be controlled by the Government. Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry; therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended, and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen. Speculation in margins and cornering of grain, money and products should be suppressed. The report of the minority submitted by Col. Bastion, of Virginia, favoring an issue of legal tender Treasury notes exchangeable in gold or silver bullion on a plan similar to that which now floats $340,000,000 of greenbacks on $100,000,000 of gold reserve, and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin.

The majority report was adopted, and this from the minority report was added to the platform:

"Recognizing and declaring that the prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in National politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote National unity, and insure the best welfare of the entire land."

At the evening session Chairman Pitter announced that the roll of States would be called for nominations for President of the United States. When California was reached ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, took the stage at the request of the delegation, and placed in nomination Gen. John Bidwell, of Chico, Cal.

W. Jennings Demorest, of New York, was nominated by J. Lloyd Thomas, of that city.

Ohio, through L. B. Logan, presented Gideon T. Stewart, the venerable Buckeye Prohibitionist.

General Bidwell was nominated on the first ballot, taken at midnight. The vote on the first ballot for President stood: Bidwell, 500; Demorest, 139; Stewart, 178; Bascom, of New York, 3. Necessary to a choice, 487.

Joshua Levering, the wealthy coffee merchant of Baltimore, was nominated for Vice-President.

THE ENGINEER WAS DRUNK

Fatal Explosion in a New Orleans Ice Factory.

A boiler exploded in the factory of the Consumers' Ice Company, at New Orleans, La., partly wrecking and setting fire to the building, killing Albert Coleman, whose head was blown off, and fatally wounding Frank Smith, William Scully, Morris G. Smith, Andrew Johnson, Richard M. Brady, Edward Williams, Mrs. Comeaux, Mrs. John Hilbert and her five-year-old son.

The explosion was caused by the carelessness of a drunken engineer.

In clearing away the ruins the dead body of Assistant City Attorney Frank B. Lee was found. He had visited the factory on business, and was supposed to have left before the explosion occurred.

THREE documents have been found in the military archives at Madrid, Spain, which go to prove that Columbus was born at a place called Sauona, near Genoa, Italy. These documents confer a title of nobility on Columbus and his son.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

27	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 10	@	$2 12½
Medium, 1891, choice	1 80	@	1 80
Pea, 1891, choice	1 80	@	—
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 35	@	2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	—	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 70	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 70	@	1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 60	@	1 65
1891, bags	1 55	@	—
1891, Scotch	1 65	@	1 65
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	—	@	21
St. & Penn., firsts	19½	@	20
Western, firsts	19	@	20
Western, seconds	17½	@	18½
Western, thirds	16	@	17
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@	20
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	18	@	19
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	16½	@	17½
Welsh tubs, extras	19	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	17½	@	18½
Welsh tubs, 2ds	16½	@	17
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	17	@	18
Im. creamery, 2ds	15	@	16
Im. creamery, 3ds	13	@	14
Factory, firsts	14½	@	—
Factory, seconds	13½	@	14
Factory and dairy, thirds	—	@	13
	CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	8½	@	8¾
Full cream, colored, fancy	8¾	@	9
Full cream good to prime	8¾	@	8½
Part skims, choice	5½	@	6
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Part skims, common	2½	@	4
Full skims	½	@	1½
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	16	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	15½	@	15¾
Fresh, fair to prime	15	@	15½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Southern, red, crate	1 50	@	2 25
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord	—	@	—
Strawberries, Jersey, per qt	—	@	—
Western, N. Y., qt	5	@	11
Up-River, per qt	5	@	12
Cherries, large, black, lb	10	@	12
Large, red and white	8	@	10
Small and poor	4	@	6
Huckleberries, N. J., per box	1 00	@	1 25
Blackberries, Md., per qt	7	@	10
Gooseberries, prime green, qt	6	@	7
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint	5	@	10
	HOPS.		
State—1891, choice, per lb	24	@	25
1891, prime	23	@	23½
1891, common to good	19	@	22
1890, common to choice	14	@	19
Old odds	7	@	10
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn	12	@	—
Western, per lb	—	@	12
Spring Chickens, large, lb	21	@	22
Small to medium	16	@	18
Roosters, young & old, per lb	7	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	90
Southern, per pair	60	@	65
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 37
Southern, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb	15	@	—
Mixed weights	14	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers	25	@	30
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	11	@	12
Western, per lb	11	@	11¼
Ducks—Western, per lb	10	@	13
Eastern,, per lb	21	@	22
Spring, L. I. per lb	21	@	22
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	22	@	24
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	—
Light, per doz	3 00	@	3 25
	POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	25	@	60
Norfolk, bbl	1 00	@	1 75
State, old, per bbl	30	@	75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	2 00	@	2 50
Norfolk, per barrel	25	@	50
Onions—Bermuda, per crate	1 75	@	1 20
New Orleans, per bbl	—	@	2 25
Egyptian, 112 lb sack	1 75	@	2 25
Squash—Southern, marrow, per barrel	75	@	1 00
Southern, yellow	75	@	1 25
L. I., yellow, barrel	1 00	@	1 50
L. I., white, barrel	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Fla., carrier crate	1 25	@	1 50
Asparagus, N. J., doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	50	@	1 00
Long Island, per bag	75	@	1 00
String beans, Norfolk, wax, ½ bbl. crate	50	@	1 00
Norfolk, green	40	@	1 00
Cucumbers, Savannah, crate	30	@	40
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	6	@	7½
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	40 00
Calves, City dressed	7	@	9½